

HUD

2022 Annual Homeless Assessment Report, Part 1

By the Numbers

Despite COVID-19-induced economic stressors, increases in rental costs and natural disasters, the overall rate of homelessness remained nearly unchanged.

- 582,462 people experiencing homelessness in January 2022
- There was a slight increase - .3 percent - in overall homelessness since 2020.
 - Overall homelessness is **up** .3% (1,996 people) since 2020
 - Overall homelessness is **down** 8.6% (54,615 people) since 2010
 - Two of every five people experiencing homelessness was living in an unsheltered situation
- Two opposing factors affected homelessness
 - COVID-19 economic stressors and dramatic increases in rental costs drove homelessness **upward**
 - Large investments in homeless assistance through the American Rescue Plan drove homelessness **downward**
- Hurricane Ida increased the number of people in sheltered situations.
 - 4,089 people in shelters were in shelters specifically tied to Hurricane Ida.
 - This is an increase of nearly 4,000 people who were residing in disaster-based shelter from 2020.

Unsheltered homelessness is up

- 233,832 people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in 2022
- The decreased of sheltered homelessness was offset by the rise in unsheltered homelessness.
- **Up** 3.4% (7,752 people) since 2020
- **Up** .1% (298 people) since 2010

Family homelessness is down

- 50,767 families with children experiencing homelessness in 2022
- Homelessness among families with children is **down** by 6 percent, unsheltered homelessness among families with children is **down** 69 percent since 2010
- **Down** 5.5% (2,972 families) since 2020
- **Down** 36.1% (28,675 families) since 2010

Veteran homelessness is down

- 33,129 veterans experiencing homelessness in 2022
- Veteran homelessness is **down** by 11 percent
- The decrease was consistent across sheltered and unsheltered veterans
- **Down** 11.1% (4,123 veterans) since 2020
- **Down** 55.3% (40,958 veterans) since 2010

Chronic Homelessness is up

- 127,705 individuals experiencing chronic homelessness in 2022
- Chronic homelessness among individuals **increased** 16 percent since 2020
- **Up** 15.5% (17,177 individuals) since 2020
- **Up** 20.4% (21,643 individuals) since 2010

Youth Homelessness is down

- 30,090 unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness in 2022
- **Homelessness among unaccompanied youth decreased by 12 percent since 2020**
- **Down 12.0%** (4,120 unaccompanied homeless youth) since 2020
- **Down 21.4%** (8,123 unaccompanied homeless youth) since 2017
- 6,398 parenting youth experiencing homelessness, with 7,898 children, in 2022
- **Down 13.0%** (957 parenting youth) since 2020
- **Down 31.4%** (2,934 parenting youth) since 2017

Race and Ethnicity

- There continues to be an overrepresentation of people who identify as Black, African American, or African, as well as indigenous people (including Native Americans and Pacific Islanders) among the population experiencing homelessness compared to the U.S. population
- People who identify as Black made up just 12 percent of the total U.S. population but comprised 37 percent of all people experiencing homelessness.
- The number people experiencing homelessness who identified as Hispanic or Latino increased by eight percent between 2020 and 2022. This reflects a considerable increase in the number of people who identify as Hispanic and were experiencing unsheltered homelessness, which increased by 16 percent (8,513 people) between 2020 and 2022.

Impact of Housing Market and COVID-19 Response

- Analysis of Census Pulse data show that measures of housing insecurity writ large were comparable in January of 2021 and January 2022 just prior to each year's PIT count. The share of renters who reported no confidence in their ability to pay rent and among those behind on rent the share who felt they were at risk of eviction were essentially the same. [12.9% to 12.5%, and 48.2% to 48.0% respectively] The share of all renters who reported being behind on rent actually fell from about 19% to 15% between January 2021 and January 2022.
- This stability belies more serious issues among those most at risk of falling into homelessness, at the time of the 2022 PIT Count roughly 50% of renters making less than \$25,000 a year reported being behind on rent.
- While fear of eviction has been elevated since the outset of the pandemic, the Federal Eviction moratorium along with additional state and local restrictions offered protection to housing insecure families. The end of the Federal Eviction Moratorium in August 2021 greatly heightened the risk of displacement for millions of renters.
- The rollout of the Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) program likely prevented a substantial increase in deep housing insecurity and homelessness. Between the end of the Federal Eviction Moratorium in August 2021 and the PIT count in January 2022 HUD estimates just over 12 million renter households applied for and received ERA.
- Tightening rental market conditions likely increased strain on renter households especially those at risk of falling into homelessness. HUD analysis shows that as of August 2022 nearly 12% of all renters had their rent increased by \$250 or more in the year after the end of the Federal Eviction Moratorium.
- Upshot: Measures of housing instability in the Census Pulse data during the 2021 and 2022 PIT respectively are relatively comparable, but the end of the eviction moratorium and increasing rent during that time likely increased the number of households at risk of homelessness while the rollout of the ERA program served as a protective factor.